

Bolander 6229; Bear Valley, San Bernardino, *S. B. & W. F. Parish* 1061 A; Crescent City, *Abrams & Bacigalupi* 8341 (P); Inglewood, Los Angeles Co., *Abrams* 1451 (P); Bluff Lake, San Bernardino Mts., alt. 5200 ft., *Munz & Johnston* 2903 (P); Bear Valley, San Bernardino, *Abrams* 2092 (P); Tolland, *C. F. Baker* herb. 3094 (P); Tahquitz Valley, San Jacinto Mts., *Munz* 6067 (P). OREGON: *E. Hall* 560. WASHINGTON: Pullman, *E. J. Hardwick* in 1895; W. Klickitat Co., *Suksdorf* 225; Calispel Valley, *F. Kreger* 331. MEXICO: near Colonia Garcia, Chihuahua, *Townsend & Barber* 65; Sierra Madre, Chihuahua, alt. 7,000 ft., *M. E. Jones* in 1903 (P).

This variety, confined to western North America, is distinguished by the rigid culms and scales, larger achenes which are strongly angled and sometimes flattened, and broader more depressed tubercle. *Standley* 13931 and *Rothrock* 80 would readily pass as a species distinct from *E. acicularis*, but in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, there seems to be a transition into typical *E. acicularis*. The very dwarf plants, *F. M. Reed* 2480, margin of Surprise Lake, elevation 9000 ft., San Jacinto Mts. (Gray Herb.) and *Munz* 6376, sandy shores, Hidden Lake, elevation 8000 ft. San Jacinto Mts. (Herb. Pomona College) probably belong to this variety.

Var. **gracilescens**, n. var., culmis tenuissimis, 1–3 dm. longis, striatis; spiculis linearibus, 3–6 mm. longis, 6–15-floris; squamis ovato-oblongis, acutis vel acuminatis, carinatis, viridibus vel purpureo-striatis, in margine hyalinis; staminibus 1.2 mm. longis; achenio anguste obovoideo, stylobasi conica; setis nullis.—Western Tennessee to Oklahoma and California. TENNESSEE: low woods about Reelfoot Lake, *S. M. Bain* 482. MISSOURI: St. Louis, *Engelmann* in 1845 (TYPE in Gray Herbarium). OKLAHOMA: Hattenville, Ottawa Co., *G. W. Stevens* 2497; Limestone Gap, Indian Territory, *G. D. Butler* 28. CALIFORNIA: Yosemite Valley, alt. 4000–5000 ft., *Abrams* 4657 and probably Mendocino City, *Bolander* 4768; Yosemite Valley, *Torrey* 553.

The Engelmann specimen which has been taken by me as the type bears the annotation by Engelmann, "*Eleocharis* n. sp.? *E. acicularis* Auct. am., culmo tereti etc." It is very distinct from typical *E. acicularis* in its elongated, very slender culms, and in the elongate spikelets. Very little of the material studied has ripe achenes.

(To be continued.)

TWO CYPERACEAE NEW TO THE BOSTON DISTRICT.—*CYPERUS HOUGHTONII* Torr. On Sept. 9, 1928, I found several specimens of this species growing in a gravel pit in West Stoughton, Massachu-

setts. The plant is of local occurrence in New England and has so far been found only in Vermont and Massachusetts. In Vermont it is not uncommon on sand plains in the Burlington region and has also been collected at Castleton and at Fairlee Lake, the latter close to the Connecticut River. In Massachusetts the species was recorded by Dr. N. L. Britton¹ many years ago from Wareham and more recently from Mount Washington, Berkshire County, by Mr. Ralph Hoffman.² Professor M. L. Fernald informs me that the former locality is represented in the Gray Herbarium and the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club by specimens of the original collection made by G. G. Kennedy and L. H. Bailey in sand barrens at Wareham on August 23, 1890, and that there is also a sheet in the Gray Herbarium collected on sand plains at South Hadley and sent to Dr. Gray by John A. Paine, Jr.

CAREX POLYMORPHA Muhl. A sheet of *Carex* which had lain unnamed in my herbarium for nearly twenty years has recently been identified as this species by Dr. Heinrich Hasselbring and by Mr. K. K. Mackenzie. I collected it in dry sandy soil along a wood path in Stoughton on May 29, 1909. The species, which is characterized as local in our manuals, is not recorded in the Flora of the Boston District. Part of the specimen has been placed in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club.—S. F. BLAKE, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

¹ Bull. Torrey Club 18: 369. 1891.

² Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 36: 232. 1922.

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